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ABSTRACT

This report examines state policies and procedures affecting tuition, fees, and financial assistance at state institutions of higher education in 1996-97. The report is based on a fall 1996 national survey of state-level coordinating agencies or multi-institution governing boards. The report addresses: (1) policies and procedures for setting resident tuition (including tuition philosophy and roles and authority to set tuition); (2) policies and procedures for setting non-resident tuition (including tuition reciprocity); (3) tuition differentials; (4) tuition revenue (including control and retention of tuition revenue); (5) financial assistance and tuition waivers; (6) fees (mandatory and designated fees, technology fees); and (7) state college savings plans. Among the report's findings are that costs for a student to attend a public college or university will continue to be carefully scrutinized, and that discussions on student access to college and on how much students and the public should pay will be ongoing. Tables in the text aggregate data, by two-year and four-year institutions where relevant. Appended are the survey instrument upon which the study was based, a listing of respondents, and additional state-by-state data. (BF)

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STATE TUITION AND FEE POLICIES

1996-97

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STATE TUITION AND FEE POLICIES: 1996-97

Melodie E. Christal

March 1997

SHCEO State Higher Education Executive Officers

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Melodie E. Christal is Director of the SHEEO/NCES Communication Network.

The State Higher Education Executive Officers is a nonprofit, nationwide association of the chief executive officers serving statewide coordinating boards and governing boards of postsecondary education. Its objectives include developing the interest of the states in supporting quality higher education; promoting the importance of state planning and coordination as the most effective means of gaining public confidence in higher education; and encouraging cooperative relationships with the federal government, colleges and universities and other institutional state-based associations. Forty-nine states and Puerto Rico are members.

Copies of this report are available from the SHEEO Office for \$18.00 prepaid. Send request to State Higher Education Executive Officers, 707 Seventeenth Street, Suite 2700, Denver, Colorado 80202-3427; fax 303-296-8332.

Table of Contents

List of Tables	v
Foreword	vii
State Tuition and Fee Policies: 1996-97	1
Appendix A: Survey Instrument	13
Appendix B: Tuition Philosophy by State	20
Appendix C: Roles and Authority to Set Tuition by State	24
Appendix D: Factors Used in Setting Tuition by State	28
Appendix E: States Indexing Nonresident Tuition to Cost of Instruction	32
Appendix F: States Setting Nonresident Tuition as a Multiple of Resident Tuition	33
Appendix G: Tuition Reciprocity/"Good Neighbor" Agreements by State	34
Appendix H: Tuition Differentials by Category by State	36
Appendix I: Control and Retention of Tuition Revenue by State	40
Appendix J: Financial Assistance by Program and Authority by State	45
Appendix K: Tuition Waivers by Type and Authority by State	48
Appendix L: Roles and Authority to Set Fees by State	56
Appendix M: Technology Fees by State	60
Appendix N: States with College Savings Plans	64
Appendix O: Survey Respondents	67

List of Tables

Table 1: Tuition Philosophy	2
Table 2: Roles and Authority to Set Tuition	2
Table 3: Factors Used in Setting Tuition	3
Table 4: Tuition Differentials by Category	4
Table 5: Control and Retention of Tuition Revenue	5
Table 6: Financial Assistance by Program and Authority	6
Table 7: Tuition Waivers by Type and Authority	7
Table 8: Roles and Authority to Set Mandatory and Designated Fees	8

Foreword

As costs for students to attend a public college or university continue to rise and are closely scrutinized by legislators and students, higher education policymakers consider the impact of changes to tuition, fees, and financial assistance on access and enrollment. This report, *State Tuition and Fee Policies: 1996-97*, examines state policies and procedures affecting tuition, fees, and financial assistance in 1996-97.

This report is the third update by SHEEO on this important topic. The initial report in 1988, *Survey on Tuition Policy, Costs, and Student Aid*, was produced by John Wittstruck. Charles S. Lenth updated the report in 1993 with the *The Tuition Dilemma--State Policies and Practices in Pricing Public Higher Education*. The latest version of the report by Melodie E. Christal updates and expands the information presented in the earlier two reports; the 1996-97 report now includes information on two new areas of interest, technology fees and state college savings plans. In addition, for the first time data by state are provided in the appendices.

Many individuals were involved in developing this report. Melodie E. Christal and Alene Bycer Russell with SHEEO collaborated with Cheryl D. Blanco and Robin Etter Zuniga from the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE) in designing the survey instrument. (A separate report, *Slowing the Spiral: Resident Undergraduate Tuition Levels and Policies, Western States, 1996-97*, has been published by WICHE.) Information for this report was provided by the state higher education agency staff. Alene Russell, Cheryl Blanco, and Amy Sebring of the Education Commission of the States also offered valuable feedback in editing the report and checking the tables, and Dianne K. Peterson had the considerable task of providing production support.

We welcome your comments on this report.

James R. Mingle
Executive Director
State Higher Education Executive Officers
Denver, Colorado

State Tuition and Fee Policies: 1996-97

Introduction

The cost for a student to attend a public college or university is a "hot" issue for the 1990s. Between 1980 and 1996, tuition has more than doubled at public four-year colleges and universities, increasing 256 percent. In comparison, the Consumer Price Index increased 79 percent during this period.

Moreover, tuition is only part of the charge students are required to pay to attend college. In addition, there are numerous fees for services including athletics, health, recreation, insurance, computer use, debt service, and special courses. Many states and institutions have turned to special fees as a means to earmark revenue for specific activities. Some critics perceive these fees as a way to "hide" actual tuition increases.

Increasing tuition and fees, coupled with fewer grants for financial aid are now causing students and parents to take on much greater burdens for paying for college. Consequently, state-level policymakers continue to raise concerns about student access to college. How much students and the public should pay for higher education is the subject of fervent discussion among legislators, higher education administrators, and taxpayers.

This report examines state policies and procedures affecting tuition, fees, and financial assistance in 1996-97. The information was collected in fall 1996 from the state-level coordinating agencies or multi-institution governing boards from 48 states. (Michigan and Pennsylvania did not respond.) See Appendix A for the complete survey instrument.

Policies and Procedures for Setting Resident Tuition

Tuition Philosophy. Tuition rates for resident students are greatly influenced by state policies and by the level of state support for public institutions. Great variations exist across states in basic philosophies for setting tuition rates, ranging from tuition as low as possible to maximize access to high tuition, where those who have the ability to pay bear a larger proportion of education costs. These different philosophies are summarized in Table 1; see Appendix B for responses by state.

Over one-half the states reported a philosophy of either low (13 states) or moderate (13 states) tuition. Eleven states noted there was no statewide philosophy, but that tuition was guided by institutional philosophy or budgetary needs. Virginia and Florida are the only two states that reported a philosophy of high tuition, but the legislatures are sending different messages. In Virginia, continuing tuition increases for undergraduate residents were not acceptable to the General Assembly and rates for 1996-97 and 1997-98 have been frozen. The Florida legislature has a practice of setting low tuition, but the sector boards have been encouraging reasonable increases with the provision of additional need-based aid.

Table 1
Tuition Philosophy
(Number and Percentage of States)

Philosophy	Four-year Sector	Two-year Sector
Tuition should be low as possible	13 (28%)	16 (35%)
Tuition should be moderate	13 (28%)	8 (17%)
Tuition should be high	2 (4%)	2 (4%)
No statewide philosophy--tuition is guided by institutional philosophy or budgetary needs	11 (23%)	12 (26%)
Other	8 (17%)	8 (17%)

Note: Not all states responded.

Authority to Set Resident Tuition. Legal authority to set resident tuition generally rests with the system or institutional governing boards. The legislature has constitutional or statutory authority to set tuition in six states, and the legislature sets tuition by practice in four additional states. In most states, however, several entities typically play some role in setting tuition. For example, in a number of states, the legislature must appropriate tuition revenue which thereby can have the effect of influencing tuition rates. Table 2 summarizes the number of states and types of governmental bodies that have authority to set resident tuition rates in public institutions. Refer to Appendix C for information by state.

Table 2
Roles and Authority to Set Tuition
(Number of States)

Governmental Body	Four-year Sector		Two-year Sector	
	Constitutional/ Statutory	Practice	Constitutional/ Statutory	Practice
Legislature	6	4	7	1
State governing/coordinating agency	5	1	8	1
System governing board	33	1	22	1
Institutional/local district governing board	14	3	18	3

Note: Columns may total more than 50 since multiple agencies are involved in some states.

Factors Used in Setting Resident Tuition. States and institutions often consider a number of external factors directly or indirectly in setting tuition rates. Typically these factors are external economic factors or internal cost factors. In some cases, tuition rates are directly linked to these factors (i.e., indexed), but most commonly they are taken into account indirectly in setting tuition.

The most frequently used factors are summarized in Table 3 with prior year's tuition, cost of instruction, and state general fund appropriations heading the list. A state listing is provided in Appendix D.

Table 3
Factors Used in Setting Tuition
 (Number of States)

Factors	Four-year Sector		Two-year Sector	
	Direct Linkage (Indexed)	Considered Indirectly	Direct Linkage (Indexed)	Considered Indirectly
Prior year's tuition	18	22	19	15
Cost of instruction/education	12	27	13	19
State general fund appropriations	10	27	12	20
Institutional mission	7	23	9	17
Higher Education Price Index (HEPI)	6	21	4	13
Peer institutions or groups	5	31	5	24
Other student fees or charges	2	31	4	22
Financial aid	2	25	2	19
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	2	25	1	18
State personal or disposable income	1	17	2	14
Cost of living	0	21	1	15

Note: Typically, more than one factor is taken into account in setting tuition rates.

The Carnegie Commission reports of the 1970s recommended that tuition at public institutions be determined as a proportion of the total cost of education provided to students. Although 39 states consider cost of instruction either directly or indirectly in setting tuition for the four-year sector, Florida is the only state that mandates what the percentage should be--25 percent of the cost.

States use a number of ways to determine tuition as a proportion of cost of instruction, and this survey did not prescribe a methodology. For the four-year sector, tuition averaged 35 percent of the cost based on 39 reporting states; the two-year sector average was 30 percent based on 35 states. Almost 20 percent of the states report that tuition as a percentage of cost is 25 percent or less and three-quarters of the states report the cost is between 26-50 percent; three states report tuition is greater than 50 percent of the cost. In the two-year sector, 43 percent of the states report tuition as a cost of instruction is 25 percent or less, and 51 percent report it to be between 26-50 percent; two states report tuition is greater than 50 percent of the cost.

Policies and Procedures for Setting Nonresident Tuition

Setting Nonresident Tuition. All 48 states reported that institutions charge nonresident students a higher tuition rate than resident students. In setting nonresident tuition rates, the most common practice is to index nonresident tuition to the full cost of instruction with the nonresident student paying 100 percent or more of the cost, although there are some variations on the amount. For the four-year sector, six states require indexing in state statute and in five states it is written into a

formal policy. For the two-year sector, statutes in nine states require indexing to the full cost of instruction and another six states have a formal policy addressing this. See Appendix E.

Nine states establish nonresident tuition for the four-year sector as a multiple of resident tuition either in state statute (2 states) or formal policy (7 states), varying from two to three and one-half times the resident tuition rate. See Appendix F for detail by state.

Tuition Reciprocity/"Good Neighbor" Agreements. Thirty-four states have tuition reciprocity agreements with other states providing reduced tuition charges for nonresident undergraduate students at four-year institutions. These agreements are often through regional and multi-state programs sponsored by the four regional compacts (New England Board of Higher Education, Southern Regional Education Board, Midwestern Education Commission, and Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education) with the intent of reducing program duplication and increasing student access.

Institutions in 19 states have "good neighbor" policies for students from neighboring states. These are typically bilateral agreements where nonresident tuition charges are waived within multi-state metropolitan areas or resident tuition rates are applicable to nonresident students residing in a contiguous state, typically within a specified distance of the institution. Appendix G provides a list of states with these agreements.

Tuition Differentials

There are a number of areas where institutions may charge tuition differentials, in other words, institutions may charge students different tuition rates according to level, type of program, or some other factor (Table 4).

Table 4
Tuition Differentials by Category
(Number of States)

Category	Four-year Sector	Two-year Sector
Undergraduate/graduate	41	n/a
Programmatic	33	11
Credit/non-credit bearing	23	27
Credit hours beyond a specific number (e.g., tuition surcharge)	9	6
Upper division/lower division	8	n/a

Note: Number of responses varies by question.

The most common differential is for undergraduate and graduate programs with 41 states reporting institutions charge different rates. Over one-half the states reported different tuition rates are charged depending on whether the student receives credit for the course--institutions in 23 states charge different tuition rates for credit and non-credit courses in the four-year sector,

and in 27 states for the two-year sector. Much less common is charging different tuition rates for lower division and upper division undergraduate programs, with only eight states indicating institutions do this.

The four-year sector in 33 states charges tuition according to the program in which the student is enrolled; typically, higher cost programs such as engineering or professional programs (medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and law) have higher tuition. For the two-year sector, institutions in only 11 states charge different tuition rates based on the program the student is enrolled.

Students enrolled in the four-year sector in nine states are charged a higher rate (i.e., a surcharge) if the total hours they have enrolled in exceed a specified number; this practice has been adopted in the two-year sector in six states. Surcharges are a relatively new phenomenon as states and legislatures are addressing the number of hours it takes some students to receive a baccalaureate degree.

Appendix H provides tuition differentials by state.

Tuition Revenue

Who controls tuition revenue and for what purposes this revenue can be used also impacts tuition rates. In about one-half of the states, tuition revenue is controlled and retained at the institutional or campus level, and in five states it is retained at the state level under the control of a governing or coordinating board. Tuition revenue is held in separate state tuition accounts in nine states for four-year institutions and in six states for two-year institutions; in these cases a state appropriation is required prior to expenditure. Only one state, Massachusetts, requires that tuition revenue be deposited in the state general funds, with the return to higher education only inferred. (See Table 5.) In Arizona, a portion of tuition revenues are retained locally for financial aid, debt service, and other programs; the remainder is deposited with the state but not appropriated, and used to fund the "state operating budget expenditure authority."

Data by state are provided in Appendix I.

Table 5
Control and Retention of Tuition Revenue
(Number of States)

Treatment of Tuition Revenue	Four-year Sector	Two-year Sector
Retained at state level under control of a governing or coordinating board	5	4
Controlled and retained by an institution or campus	26	31
Deposited in separate state tuition accounts requiring appropriation	9	6
Deposited in state general funds, with return to higher education only inferred	1	1
Other	8	5

Note: Some states may have more than one response.

Financial Assistance and Tuition Waivers

Financial Assistance. As indicated in Table 6, states and institutions use a number of approaches for providing financial assistance to students. The majority of the states provide for need-based grants and merit-based scholarships in statute or formal policy, although several states leave these programs to the discretion of the institutions. Twenty-one states have state-based work-study programs for the four-year sector in state statute or formal policy, and in six states, these programs are at the discretion of the institutions; for the two-year sector, state-based work study programs are authorized in statute or policy in 18 states and left to institutional discretion in 5 states.

Loan forgiveness programs (including conditional scholarships) and state-funded guaranteed programs are state-level programs typically authorized in statute or policy; these programs were initially established to augment the number of professionals entering certain fields or serving targeted state needs such as nurses, or physicians or teachers for inner cities or rural areas. Thirty states offer these programs in the four-year sector, with all but one authorized in state statute or by formal policy; these programs are available in the two-year sector in 22 states.

Although only seven states report Taylor/Eugene Lang plans (tuition waivers guaranteed at an early age upon meeting certain criteria), these programs are most often funded by the private sector and may not be reflected here.

Information by state is provided in Appendix J.

Table 6
Financial Assistance by Program and Authority
(Number of States)

Financial Assistance Programs	Four-year Sector		Two-year Sector	
	State Statutes or Policies	Institutional Discretion	State Statutes or Policies	Institutional Discretion
Need-based grants	44	7	39	9
Merit-based scholarships	37	17	28	15
Loan forgiveness programs	29	1	20	2
State-based work-study programs	21	6	18	5
State-funded guaranteed loans	11	1	11	1
Taylor/Eugene Lang plans	4	3	4	2

Note: Number of responses varies by question; some states may have more than one response.

Tuition Waivers. States provide tuition waivers for many different categories of beneficiaries (Table 7). Some tuition-waiver programs are supported through special state appropriations; others receive partial or no direct appropriations to offset revenues lost through providing waivers. In general, waivers in state statute or formal policy are more prevalent for four-year institutions than two-year institutions.

Table 7
Tuition Waivers by Type and Authority
 (Number of States)

Type of Waiver	Four-year Sector		Two-year Sector	
	State Statutes or Policies	Institutional Discretion	State Statutes or Policies	Institutional Discretion
Dependents of deceased police officers/fire fighters	32	2	29	2
Military (e.g., veterans, National Guard)	31	7	28	7
Senior citizens	28	13	22	15
Faculty/staff members	27	20	19	21
Graduate assistants	27	18	n/a	n/a
Student athletes	19	19	6	18
Dependents of faculty/staff members	15	21	13	22
Students who qualify for need-based aid	13	16	10	19
Students who qualify for merit-based aid	12	20	8	19
State employees/civil servants	9	6	7	9
Dependents of state employees/civil servants	4	3	2	6
Participants in public service programs	1	5	0	6

Note: Number of responses varies by question; some states may have more than one response.

Tuition waivers are provided for graduate assistants in 45 states, 27 through state statute or formal policy and 18 at the discretion of the institutions. Waivers for student athletes are provided by state statute or formal policy in 19 states for the four-year sector and in six states for the two-year sector; student athlete waivers are delegated to institutions in 19 states for the four-year sector and in 18 states for the two-year sector. Thirteen states have statutes or policies for waivers for students who qualify for need-based aid, and 12 states have them for students who qualify for merit-based aid.

Institutions in almost every state offer tuition waiver benefits to faculty and staff at four-year institutions--27 through state statute or policy and 18 through institutional action. Waivers for faculty and staff are typically limited to one or two courses per term. In addition, tuition benefits are provided to dependents of faculty and staff in 36 states, with five states authorizing waivers for dependents in state statute and 10 states by formal policy. In the two-year sector, tuition waivers are provided for faculty and staff in 40 states and for dependents of faculty and staff in 35 states.

About two-thirds of the states provide tuition waivers for military service veterans or National Guard members and for dependents of deceased police officers or fire fighters--the majority of these are authorized by state statute.

See Appendix K for state data.

Fees

Mandatory and Designated Fees. Two types of fees are typically charged in higher education: mandatory fees and designated fees. Mandatory fees are those fees which a majority of full-time students are required to pay in addition to tuition. For example, they may include registration, health services or insurance, student activity, computer use, debt service, and/or university support fees. Designated fees are defined as fees that are charged to students enrolled in specific courses, certain categories of students (e.g., entering students, graduates, doctoral students), or user fees for specific services (e.g., computer use fees).

Fee setting for both mandatory and designated fees is most often delegated to the system governing board or directly to the institutions, with almost every state reporting authorization at these two levels (Table 8). For the four-year sector, the legislature has authority to set mandatory fees in five states (California, Florida, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas) and designated fees in two (Oklahoma and Texas). For the two-year sector, the legislature has authority to set mandatory and designated fees in California, Oklahoma, and Texas, and mandatory fees in Florida and North Carolina.

Data by state are provided in Appendix L.

Table 8
Roles and Authority to Set Mandatory and Designated Fees
 (Number of States)

Governmental Body	Four-year Sector		Two-year Sector	
	Mandatory	Designated	Mandatory	Designated
Legislature	5	2	5	3
State coordinating/governing agency	3	2	5	4
System governing board	32	31	22	22
Institution/local district governing board	23	27	26	30

Note: Columns may total more than 50 since multiple entities are involved in some states.

Technology Fees. One relatively new fee that has been introduced in the 1990s is a technology fee. Eight states (Georgia, Iowa, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin) have state-level guidelines or policies that address technology fees for four-year institutions, and four states (Georgia, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Wisconsin) have guidelines for two-year institutions. Four-year institutions in 39 states and two-year institutions in 33 states are authorized to charge technology fees.

There is great variance in the technology fee charge for on-campus classes as noted in Appendix M. Technology fees for the four-year sector range from \$0.50 per credit hour in Minnesota upwards to \$475 per term in North Dakota. Nationwide, the use of technology fees is fairly consistent with all responding states indicating that the fees are used strictly for items such as computers, software, Internet access, technology infrastructure, and computer labs. Some states where institutions charge a high fee (e.g., North Dakota's Valley City State University) require

students to lease or purchase a computer. In Washington, 3.5 percent of revenue from the technology fee must go toward institutional financial aid; the student government at each institution must agree to the fee and approve expenditures.

A few states reported special fees or surcharges on distance-learning classes for 1996-97. See Appendix M for detail.

State College Savings Plans

In response to rapidly rising costs of higher education, 27 states have implemented some type of state college savings plan, although several are not currently operational. These plans began as early as 1959 when New Jersey set the precedent for states to help parents save for their children's education by issuing Garden State Savings Bonds. Almost three decades passed before the Michigan Education Trust was offered as an innovative state prepaid tuition plan. Today, there are basically three types of plans: prepaid tuition plans, savings plan trusts, state college savings bonds. Explanations of these three plans are provided in Appendix N. Appendix N also provides a list of states that have authorization for college savings plans and the status and type of plan.

Concluding Remarks

The cost for a student to attend a public college or university will continue to be carefully scrutinized, and discussions on student access to college and on how much students and the public should pay will be ongoing. Formal and informal policies governing tuition, fees, and financial assistance will play a large role in responding to these debates.

Appendices

Appendix A

STATE HIGHER EDUCATION EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

SURVEY ON 1996-97 STATE TUITION, FEES, & FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE POLICIES

This survey solicits information on state-level policies and procedures governing public higher education tuition, fees, and financial assistance. For simplicity, the term "tuition" as used in this survey includes all standard student charges including required "education fees" in states that prohibit tuition per se.

Some questions are intended to update and clarify information collected through the last SHEEO survey on this topic in 1992. Other questions are new or expanded to reflect the changing financial and political circumstances in which tuition policies are set. This is not a survey of the actual rates or amounts of current tuition, since there are already several sources for these data.

Section I: Current Policies & Changes

1. Please send a copy of your state tuition policies for 1996-97 for public four-year and two-year institutions (if different) including policies that address the following:
 - tuition setting
 - defining resident/nonresident status
 - tuition reciprocity/"good neighbor"
 - student fees
 - technology fees
 - financial assistance

"Tuition policies" in this context may include constitutional or statutory provisions, governing or coordinating board policies or procedures, and less formal practices within the appropriations, budget review, or formula funding systems that affect tuition charges within the state.

2. Policy changes:	4-Year			2-Year		
a. Do your 1996-97 policies reflect any changes since 1994-95? <i>(Please describe.)</i>	Y	N		Y	N	
b. Is your state considering a change in these policies for 1997-98? <i>(Please describe.)</i>	Y	N	U	Y	N	U

Y = Yes; N = No; U = Unknown

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Section II: Resident Students

3. The following statements characterize different philosophies or approaches used in setting tuition levels. Please indicate the statement that best characterizes the overall tuition philosophy for four-year and two-year colleges in your state.

A--Tuition should be as low as possible.

B--Tuition should be moderate.

C--Tuition should be high.

D--There is no statewide philosophy; tuition is guided by institutional-level philosophy or budgetary needs.

E--Other--please describe.

	4-Year					2-Year				
Statement that best characterizes overall tuition philosophy.	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E

4. Tuition setting:

	4-Year					2-Year				
a. Tuition is what percentage of the cost of undergraduate instruction?	_____ %					_____ %				
b. Is this percentage mandated?	Y			N		Y			N	
c. Does any governing body in your state (e.g., legislature, governing board) limit the annual rate of tuition increase? <i>(Please explain.)</i>	Y			N		Y			N	

5. Which of the following governmental bodies has authority to establish tuition rates in your state? Circle the letter corresponding to the type of authority: **constitutional (C)**, **statutory (S)**, by **practice (P)**, or **none (N)**.

	4-Year					2-Year				
a. Legislature	C	S	P	N		C	S	P	N	
b. State coordinating/governing agency	C	S	P	N		C	S	P	N	
c. System governing board	C	S	P	N		C	S	P	N	
d. Institutional/local district governing board	C	S	P	N		C	S	P	N	
e. Other <i>(Please specify.)</i>	C	S	P	N		C	S	P	N	

6. Which of the following factors are used in setting tuition rates? For each factor, indicate if there is a **direct linkage** ("indexing") between the factor and the tuition rate (**D**); whether the factor is considered **indirectly** (**I**); or the factor is **not taken into account** (**N**).

	4-Year			2-Year		
a. Consumer Price Index (CPI)	D	I	N	D	I	N
b. Higher Education Price Index (HEPI)	D	I	N	D	I	N
c. Cost of living	D	I	N	D	I	N
d. State personal or disposable income	D	I	N	D	I	N
e. State general fund appropriations	D	I	N	D	I	N
f. Cost of instruction/education	D	I	N	D	I	N
g. Prior year's tuition	D	I	N	D	I	N
h. Other student fees or charges	D	I	N	D	I	N
i. Peer institutions or groups	D	I	N	D	I	N
j. Financial aid	D	I	N	D	I	N
k. Institutional mission	D	I	N	D	I	N
l. Other (<i>Please specify.</i>)	D	I	N	D	I	N

7. Are the following types of differential tuition used in your state?

	4-Year		2-Year	
a. Resident/nonresident	Y	N	Y	N
b. Upper division/lower division	Y	N	Y	N
c. Undergraduate/graduate	Y	N	Y	N
d. Programmatic	Y	N	Y	N
e. Credit/non-credit bearing	Y	N	Y	N
f. Credit hours beyond a specific number (e.g., credit hours above 140 are charged at a higher rate)	Y	N	Y	N
g. Other (<i>Please explain.</i>)	Y	N	Y	N

8. Below are statements that describe tuition revenue policies. Which best describes the tuition revenue policies for four-year and two-year colleges in your state?

A--Tuition revenues are retained at the state level under the control of a governing or coordinating board.

B--Tuition revenues are controlled and retained by an institution or campus.

C--Tuition revenues are deposited in separate state tuition accounts from which all funds must be appropriated prior to expenditure for higher education purposes.

D--Tuition revenues are deposited in the state general funds, with their return to higher education only inferred.

E--Other (Please describe.)

	4-Year					2-Year				
Statement that best characterizes the tuition revenue policies in your state. (Please note exceptions.)	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E

Section III: Nonresident Students

9. How is nonresident (out-of-state) tuition set in your state for four-year and two-year institutions? Is this by **state statute (S)**; **formal policy, but not in statute (F)**; an **informal practice (I)**; or **does not apply (N)**?

	4-Year				2-Year			
a. Indexed to the cost of instruction e.g., 100% of instructional costs. (Specify percent.)	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
	_____ %				_____ %			
b. A multiple of resident undergraduate tuition e.g., 2 times the resident rate. (Specify factor.)	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
	_____ times				_____ times			
c. Other. (Please describe.)	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N

10. Other tuition policies:	4-Year		2-Year	
a. Does your state have undergraduate tuition reciprocity agreements with other states?	Y	N	Y	N
b. Does your state have a "good neighbor" policy for students from neighboring states?	Y	N	Y	N

Section IV: Fees

11. *Mandatory fees are defined as all fees that a majority of full-time students are required to pay in addition to tuition. For example, they may include registration, health services or insurance, student activity, computer use, debt service, and/or university support fees.*

Designated fees are defined as fees that are charged to (1) students enrolled in specific courses or academic programs to cover supplies or equipment; (2) certain categories of students, such as graduates, entering students, doctoral students; or (3) students who use specific services such as computer use fees for specific courses.

What entities in your state have the authority to set fees? Does this apply to **mandatory (M)** and/or **designated fees (D)**? (Circle all that apply.)

	4-Year		2-Year	
a. Legislature	M	D	M	D
b. State coordinating/governing agency	M	D	M	D
c. System governing board	M	D	M	D
d. Institutional/local district governing board	M	D	M	D
e. Other (Please specify.)	M	D	M	D

12. Technology fees:	4-Year		2-Year	
a. Are there guidelines or policies at the state-level specifically addressing technology fees?	Y	N	Y	N
b. Are individual institutions currently authorized to charge a technology fee?	Y	N	Y	N
c. What is the range of technology fees for on-campus classes for 1996-97: per credit hour? per term (<i>flat rate for full-time student</i>)?	\$ _____/ch	\$ _____/term	\$ _____/ch	\$ _____/term
d. What surcharges or special fees are imposed on distance-learning classes for 1996-97: per credit hour? per term (<i>flat rate</i>)?	\$ _____/ch	\$ _____/term	\$ _____/ch	\$ _____/term
e. Typically, what are the stated purposes for these technology fees?				

Section V: Financial Assistance

13. Please describe the relationship between the tuition policies and financial aid policies in your state.

14. Does your **state** offer any of the following student assistance programs? Circle the letter corresponding to the authority for offering the program: program offered under **state statute (S)**; program offered through a **formal policy**, but not in statute (**F**); program offered at discretion of **institutions (I)**; program **not offered (N)**. Please provide explanations of items as needed or attach any descriptive materials that pertain to any of these programs.

	4-Year				2-Year			
a. Need-based grants	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
b. Merit-based scholarships	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
c. Loan forgiveness programs (including conditional scholarships)	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
d. State-based work-study programs	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
e. State-funded guaranteed loans	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
f. Tuition prepayment plans/tuition savings plans	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
g. Taylor/Eugene Lang plans (waivers guaranteed at early age upon meeting certain criteria)	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
h. Other (<i>Please specify.</i>)	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N

15. Do the **public institutions** in your state provide tuition waivers (full or partial) for any of the following categories of students? Circle the letter corresponding to the authority for offering the waiver: waiver offered under **state statute (S)**; waiver offered through a **formal policy**, but not in statute (**F**); waiver offered at discretion of **institutions (I)**; waiver **not offered (N)**. Please provide explanations of items as needed or attach any descriptive materials that pertain to any of these waivers.

	4-Year				2-Year			
a. Graduate assistants	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
b. Student athletes	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
c. Faculty/staff members	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
d. Dependents of faculty/staff members	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
e. State employees/civil servants (other than faculty/staff)	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
f. Dependents of state employees/civil servants (other than faculty/staff)	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
g. Dependents of deceased police officers or fire fighters	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
h. Participants in public service programs (e.g., Campus Compact)	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
i. Military (e.g., veterans, National Guard)	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
j. Senior citizens	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
k. Students who qualify for need-based aid	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
l. Students who qualify for merit-based aid	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N
m. Other (<i>Please specify.</i>)	S	F	I	N	S	F	I	N

Appendix B-1 Tuition Philosophy by State Four-year Sector

A-Tuition should be as low as possible.

B-Tuition should be moderate.

C-Tuition should be high.

D-There is no statewide philosophy; tuition is guided by institutional-level philosophy or budgetary needs.

E-Other.

State	A Low	B Moderate	C High	D No Philosophy	E Other
Alabama				X	
Alaska					X (a)
Arizona	X				
Arkansas				X	
California	X				
Colorado		X			
Connecticut		X (b)			
Delaware					
Florida		X (c)	X (c)		
Georgia		X			
Hawaii	X				
Idaho	X				
Illinois		X			
Indiana	X				
Iowa		X			
Kansas	X				
Kentucky	X				
Louisiana				X	
Maine					
Maryland				X	
Massachusetts					X (d)
Michigan*					
Minnesota					X (e)
Mississippi	X				
Missouri				X	
Montana		X			
Nebraska					X (f)
Nevada	X				
New Hampshire				X	
New Jersey				X	
New Mexico				X	
New York (SUNY)		X			
North Carolina	X				
North Dakota		X			
Ohio				X	
Oklahoma					X (g)

Appendix B-1 Tuition Philosophy by State Four-year Sector

A-Tuition should be as low as possible.

B-Tuition should be moderate.

C-Tuition should be high.

D-There is no statewide philosophy; tuition is guided by institutional-level philosophy or budgetary needs.

E-Other.

State	A Low	B Moderate	C High	D No Philosophy	E Other
Oregon		X			
Pennsylvania*					
Rhode Island	X				
South Carolina				X	
South Dakota					X (h)
Tennessee					X (i)
Texas	X				
Utah		X			
Vermont				X	
Virginia			X		
Washington		X			
West Virginia					X (h)
Wisconsin		X			
Wyoming	X				

- (a) Although an attempt is made to minimize tuition increases, there is no statewide philosophy.
- (b) In recent years, tuition increases have been made in response to budget pressures. Institutions are now trying to hold increases to the rate of inflation.
- (c) Practice of the legislature has been to maintain low tuition. The sector boards have been encouraging reasonable increases with the provision of additional need-based aid.
- (d) Student charges (tuition and fees) should not exceed a set percentage of the cost of education.
- (e) State statute divides responsibility for instruction among taxpayers and students. For the University of Minnesota and the State Colleges, students pay one-third of the cost of their education, taxpayers two-thirds.
- (f) At the state level, the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education provides tuition guidelines through its *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education*. Gubernatorial and legislative practices have been to encourage moderate tuition levels.
- (g) The State Regents have recommended that students pay one-third of the cost of their education, taxpayers two-thirds. Certain members of the legislature would espouse the philosophy in A.
- (h) Tuition increases should not exceed the Higher Education Price Index except in special circumstances.
- (i) Tuition is guided by formula funding requirements and surrounding state actions.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix B-2
Tuition Philosophy by State
Two-year Sector

A-Tuition should be as low as possible.

B-Tuition should be moderate.

C-Tuition should be high.

D-There is no statewide philosophy; tuition is guided by institutional-level philosophy or budgetary needs.

E-Other.

State	A Low	B Moderate	C High	D No Philosophy	E Other
Alabama				X	
Alaska					X (a)
Arizona				X	
Arkansas	X				
California	X				
Colorado		X			
Connecticut		X			
Delaware					
Florida		X (b)	X (b)		
Georgia		X			
Hawaii	X				
Idaho				X	
Illinois	X				
Indiana	X				
Iowa					X (c)
Kansas	X				
Kentucky	X				
Louisiana				X	
Maine					
Maryland				X	
Massachusetts					X (d)
Michigan*					
Minnesota					X (e)
Mississippi	X				
Missouri				X	
Montana		X			
Nebraska					X (f)
Nevada	X				
New Hampshire				X	
New Jersey				X	
New Mexico				X	
New York (SUNY)		X			
North Carolina	X				
North Dakota		X			
Ohio				X	
Oklahoma					X (g)

Appendix B-2 Tuition Philosophy by State Two-year Sector

A-Tuition should be as low as possible.

B-Tuition should be moderate.

C-Tuition should be high.

D-There is no statewide philosophy; tuition is guided by institutional-level philosophy or budgetary needs.

E-Other.

State	A Low	B Moderate	C High	D No Philosophy	E Other
Oregon				X	
Pennsylvania*					
Rhode Island	X				
South Carolina	X				
South Dakota					
Tennessee					X (h)
Texas	X				
Utah	X				
Vermont				X	
Virginia			X		
Washington	X				
West Virginia					X (i)
Wisconsin		X			
Wyoming	X				

- (a) Although an attempt is made to minimize tuition increases, there is no statewide philosophy.
- (b) Practice of the legislature has been to maintain low tuition. The sector boards have been encouraging reasonable increases with the provision of additional need-based aid.
- (c) By statute, for Iowa residents, community college tuition cannot exceed the lowest tuition rate per semester charged at a regent institution for a full-time resident student.
- (d) Student charges (tuition and fees) should not exceed a set percentage of the cost of education.
- (e) State statute divides responsibility for instruction among taxpayers and students. For the Community Colleges, students pay one-third of the cost of their education, taxpayers two-thirds. For the Technical Colleges, students pay one-quarter, taxpayers three quarters.
- (f) At the state level, the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education provides tuition guidelines through its *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education*. Gubernatorial and legislative practices have been to encourage moderate tuition levels.
- (g) The State Regents have recommended that students pay one-third of the cost of their education, taxpayers two-thirds. Certain members of the legislature would espouse the philosophy in A.
- (h) Tuition is guided by formula funding requirements and surrounding state actions.
- (i) Tuition increases should not exceed the Higher Education Price Index except in special circumstances.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix C-1
Roles and Authority to Set Tuition by State
Four-year Sector

C = Constitutional authority.

S = Statutory authority.

P = By practice.

State	Legislature	State Coord/ Governing Agency	System Governing Board	Institution/Local Board
Alabama			C	S
Alaska			S	
Arizona			C&S	
Arkansas				C
California	P		C	
Colorado	C	S	S	S
Connecticut			S	
Delaware				P
Florida	S		S	
Georgia			C	
Hawaii			S	
Idaho			C&S	P
Illinois				S
Indiana	S			S
Iowa			S	
Kansas			S	
Kentucky		S		
Louisiana			S	
Maine			S	
Maryland			S	S
Massachusetts		S		
Michigan*				
Minnesota			C&S	
Mississippi			C	
Missouri			C	S
Montana		C		
Nebraska			S	S
Nevada			C	
New Hampshire			S	
New Jersey				S
New Mexico		P		C
New York (SUNY)	P		S	
North Carolina	P		S	
North Dakota			C&P	
Ohio				S
Oklahoma	C	C&S		
Oregon			S	
Pennsylvania*				

Appendix C-1
Roles and Authority to Set Tuition by State
Four-year Sector

C = Constitutional authority.

S = Statutory authority.

P = By practice.

State	Legislature	State Coord/ Governing Agency	System Governing Board	Institution/Local Board
Rhode Island			S	
South Carolina				S
South Dakota	C		S	
Tennessee			S	
Texas	P		S	
Utah			S	
Vermont State Col.			S	
Vermont Univ.				C
Virginia				S
Washington	S			
West Virginia			S	
Wisconsin			S	
Wyoming				P

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix C-2
Roles and Authority to Set Tuition by State
Two-year Sector

C = Constitutional authority.

S = Statutory authority.

P = By practice.

State	Legislature	State Coord/ Governing Agency	System Governing Board	Institution/Local Board
Alabama			S	
Alaska			S	
Arizona		S		
Arkansas				S
California	S			
Colorado	C	S	S	S
Connecticut			S	
Delaware				P
Florida	S	S (a)		S
Georgia			C	
Hawaii			S	
Idaho				S
Illinois				S
Indiana	S			S
Iowa				S
Kansas				S
Kentucky		S		
Louisiana			S	
Maine				
Maryland			S	S
Massachusetts		S		
Michigan*				
Minnesota			S	
Mississippi				S
Missouri				S
Montana		C		
Nebraska				S
Nevada			C	
New Hampshire			S	
New Jersey				S
New Mexico		P		C&S
New York (SUNY)			S	S
North Carolina	S		S	
North Dakota			C&P	
Ohio				S
Oklahoma	C	C&S		
Oregon				P
Pennsylvania*				

Appendix C-2
Roles and Authority to Set Tuition by State
Two-year Sector

C = Constitutional authority.

S = Statutory authority.

P = By practice.

State	Legislature	State Coord/ Governing Agency	System Governing Board	Institution/Local Board
Rhode Island			S	
South Carolina			S	S
South Dakota				
Tennessee			S	
Texas	P		S	P
Utah			S	
Vermont State Col.			S	
Virginia				S
Washington	S			
West Virginia			S	
Wisconsin			S	
Wyoming		S		

(a) Based on an amount established in the General Appropriations Act, the State Board of Community Colleges sets a range within which individual college boards may set actual tuition.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix D-1
Factors Used in Setting Tuition by State
Four-year Sector

D = Direct linkage ("indexing") between factor and tuition rate.

I = Factor considered indirectly.

State	CPI	HEPI	Cost of Living	Person. Income	Gen. Fund	Cost of Instr.	Prior Tuition	Other Fees	Peers	Fin. Aid	Instit. Mission
Alabama (a)		I		I		I	I				
Alaska		D			I	I	D	I	I		I
Arizona	I	I	I		I	I	I	D&I	I	I	
Arkansas	I	I		I		I	D		D		D
California	I	I	I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Colorado	D		I		I	I	D	I		I	I
Connecticut	I	I	I	I	I	D	D	I	I	I	I
Delaware					I	D	I		I		I
Florida						D					
Georgia					D	D	D				D
Hawaii	I		I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Idaho	D			I	I		D	I	I		
Illinois	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Indiana	I	I	I		I	I	D	I	I		
Iowa	I	I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Kansas	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Kentucky	I			D			I		D		
Louisiana			I	I	D	D	D	I	D	D	D
Maine											
Maryland (a)						D					
Massachusetts						D	D	I			
Michigan*											
Minnesota					D	D	D	I		I	
Mississippi	I	I			I	I	I	I	I		I
Missouri (a)	I	I	I				I	I	I	I	I
Montana	I	I			I	D&I	I	I	I		I
Nebraska (a)	I	I							I		I
Nevada		D				I			I		
New Hampshire	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
New Jersey			I		D	D	D	I	I	I	D
New Mexico (a) (b)	I	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
New York (SUNY)					I	I	D		I	I	
North Carolina		I			I		I	I	D	I	I
North Dakota				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Ohio (a)											
Oklahoma					I	I					
Oregon	I	I	I		D	I	D	I	I	I	D
Pennsylvania*											

Appendix D-1
Factors Used in Setting Tuition by State
Four-year Sector

D = Direct linkage ("indexing") between factor and tuition rate.
I = Factor considered indirectly.

State	CPI	HEPI	Cost of Living	Person. Income	Gen. Fund	Cost of Instr.	Prior Tuition	Other Fees	Peers	Fin. Aid	Instit. Mission
Rhode Island	I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
South Carolina		D	I		D	D	D	I	I	D	I
South Dakota		D			I	I	D		I		
Tennessee	I	I		I	D		I	I	D	I	
Texas											
Utah	I	I	I	I	I	I	D	I	I	I	I
Vermont State Col.	I		I	I	D		D	D	I	I	D
Vermont Univ.	I	I	I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Virginia (a)					D	D	I				D
Washington	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
West Virginia	I	D			I	I	D	I	I	I	I
Wisconsin	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Wyoming					D						

(a) SHEEO agency response provided here; however, respondent noted that use of factors may be quite different at the institutional/system level.

(b) The Commission uses the Higher Education Price Index to set "tuition credits."

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix D-2
Factors Used in Setting Tuition by State
Two-year Sector

D = Direct linkage ("indexing") between factor and tuition rate.
I = Factor considered indirectly.

State	CPI	HEPI	Cost of Living	Person. Income	Gen. Fund	Cost of Instr.	Prior Tuition	Other Fees	Peers	Fin. Aid	Instit. Mission
Alabama (a)					I	I	I				
Alaska		D			I	I	D	I	I		I
Arizona					I						
Arkansas	I	I		I		I	D		D		D
California					I		I				
Colorado	D		I		I	I	D	I		I	I
Connecticut	I	I	I	I	I	D	D	I	I	I	I
Delaware					I	D	I		I		I
Florida						D					
Georgia					D	D	D				D
Hawaii	I		I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Idaho	I	I		I	D		D	D	I	I	I
Illinois	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Indiana	I	I	I		I	I	D	I	I		
Iowa (a)											
Kansas			D	D		D	D	D	I	I	D
Kentucky	I			D			I		D		
Louisiana			I	I	D	D	D	I	D	D	D
Maine											
Maryland (a)						I	D		D		
Massachusetts						D	D	I			
Michigan*											
Minnesota					D	D	D	I		I	D
Mississippi				I	D		D	I	I		
Missouri (a)	I	I	I				I	I	I	I	
Montana	I	I			I	D&I	I	I	I		I
Nebraska (a)	I	I							I		I
Nevada		D				I			I		
New Hampshire	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
New Jersey			I		D	D	D	I		I	D
New Mexico (a) (b)											
New York (SUNY)					D	D	D	D	I	I	I
North Carolina					D						
North Dakota				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Ohio (a)											
Oklahoma					I	I					
Oregon (a)											
Pennsylvania*											

37

Appendix D-2
Factors Used in Setting Tuition by State
Two-year Sector

D = Direct linkage ("indexing") between factor and tuition rate.
I = Factor considered indirectly.

State	CPI	HEPI	Cost of Living	Person. Income	Gen. Fund	Cost of Instr.	Prior Tuition	Other Fees	Peers	Fin. Aid	Instit. Mission
Rhode Island	I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	D
South Carolina		D	I		D	D	D	I	I	D	I
South Dakota											
Tennessee	I	I		I	D		I	I	D	I	
Texas					I	I					
Utah	I	I	I	I	I	I	D	I	I	I	I
Vermont State Col.	I		I	I	D		D	D	I	I	D
Virginia (a)					D	D	I				D
Washington	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
West Virginia	I	D			I	I	D	I	I	I	I
Wisconsin	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Wyoming									I		

- (a) SHEEO agency response provided here; however, respondent noted that use of factors may be quite different at the institutional/system/local district level.
- (b) The Commission uses the Higher Education Price Index to set "tuition credits."

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix E
States Indexing Nonresident Tuition to Cost of Instruction

State	Four-year Sector		Two-year Sector	
	Authority	Index	Authority	Index
Florida	State Statute	100%	State Statute	100%
Illinois	--	--	State Statute	100%
Iowa	--	--	State Statute	(a)
Maryland	State Statute	100%	State Statute	100%
Massachusetts	State Statute	100%	State Statute	100%
Mississippi	State Statute	(b)	State Statute	(b)
Montana	Formal Policy	100%	Formal Policy	100%
Nevada	Formal Policy	100%	Formal Policy	100%
New York (SUNY)	--	--	Statute Policy	(c)
North Carolina	--	--	Formal Policy	100%
Rhode Island	Formal Policy	100%	Formal Policy	100%
South Dakota	Formal Policy	100%		
Virginia	State Statute	100% or >	State Statute	100% or >
West Virginia	State Statute	100% (d)	State Statute	100% (d)
Wisconsin	Formal Policy	> 100%	Formal Policy	> 100%
Wyoming	--	--	Formal Policy	150%

(a) Not less than marginal cost of instruction.

(b) Not less than average cost per student from appropriated funds.

(c) Must cover the student's share of cost plus local sponsor's share of cost (i.e., 66%-70%).

(d) Must cover 100% of cost of instruction; statutory language refers to this as a goal.

Appendix F
States Setting Nonresident Tuition as a Multiple of Resident Tuition

State	Four-year Sector		Two-year Sector	
	Authority	Multiple of Resident Rate	Authority	Multiple of Resident Rate
Alabama	State Statute	2 times	State Statute	2 times
Alaska	Formal Policy	2-3 times (a)	Formal Policy	2 times
Connecticut	Formal & Inst. Policies	2.7-3 times	Formal & Inst. Policies	3 times
Hawaii	State Statute	2 times (b)	State Statute	2 times (b)
Kentucky	Formal Policy	3 times	Formal Policy	3 times
Maine	Formal Policy	2.4-2.8 times	--	--
Missouri	Formal Policy	2 times	--	--
North Dakota	Formal Policy	2.67 times	Formal Policy	2.67 times
Utah	Formal Policy	3.5 times	Formal Policy	3.5 times

- (a) Nonresident tuition is set at three times the rate for resident undergraduates and two times the rate for resident graduates.
- (b) Not less than two times undergraduate resident tuition at the research I campus of the University of Hawaii system.

Appendix G
Tuition Reciprocity/"Good Neighbor" Agreements by State

State	Four-year Sector		Two-year Sector	
	Tuition Reciprocity	"Good Neighbor"	Tuition Reciprocity	"Good Neighbor"
Alabama	(a)	X	(a)	X
Alaska	X	X	X	X
Arizona	X	X	X	X
Arkansas	X		X	
California				X
Colorado	X		X	
Connecticut	X (b)		X (b)	
Delaware				
Florida	X			
Georgia				
Hawaii		X (c)		X (c)
Idaho	X	X		
Illinois				X
Indiana	X	X	X	X
Iowa				X (d)
Kansas	X			X
Kentucky	X		X	
Louisiana				
Maine	X			
Maryland				
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X
Michigan*				
Minnesota	X		X	
Mississippi	X			
Missouri	X	X (e)	X	X (e)
Montana				
Nebraska	X	X (a) (f)	X	X (a) (f)
Nevada	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	X	X	X	X
New Jersey				
New Mexico	X	X	X	X
New York (SUNY)				
North Carolina				
North Dakota	X	X	X	X
Ohio	X	X (f)	X	X (f)
Oklahoma	X		X	
Oregon	X		X	X
Pennsylvania*				
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	X		X	
South Dakota	X			
Tennessee	X		X	

Appendix G
Tuition Reciprocity/"Good Neighbor" Agreements by State

State	Four-year Sector		Two-year Sector	
	Tuition Reciprocity	"Good Neighbor"	Tuition Reciprocity	"Good Neighbor"
Texas	X	X	X	X
Utah	X		X	
Vermont State Col.	X	X	X	X
Vermont Univ.				
Virginia	X	X	X	X
Washington	X		X	
West Virginia	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X		X	
Wyoming			X	

- (a) No formal governmental agreements.
- (b) Certain programs only (NEBHE Apple Program).
- (c) Nonresident tuition differential is waived for students from Pacific Island jurisdictions without 4-year higher education institutions; there are also institutional agreements with some Asian institutions
- (d) A reciprocal tuition agreement is allowed between a 2-year institution and an educational institution in another state if the agreement is approved by the State Board for Community Colleges.
- (e) Institutions have some individual policies.
- (f) Agreements are limited to particular campuses and residents of particular counties.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix H-1
Tuition Differentials by Category by State
Four-year Sector

State	Resident/ Nonresident	Upper/Lower Division	Undergrad/ Graduate	Program	Credit/ Noncredit	Tuition Surcharge
Alabama	X		X			
Alaska	X	X	X	X		
Arizona	X			X		
Arkansas	X		X			
California	X			X (a)		
Colorado	X	X	X	X	X	
Connecticut	X		X	X (a)	X	
Delaware	X				X	
Florida	X		X	X	X	
Georgia	X		X	X	X	
Hawaii	X	X	X	X (b)	X	
Idaho	X		X	X	X	
Illinois	X		X	X	X	
Indiana	X		X	X		
Iowa	X		X	X (c)		
Kansas	X		X	X		
Kentucky	X		X	X (a)		
Louisiana	X		X		X	
Maine	X					
Maryland	X		X			
Massachusetts	X		X		X	
Michigan*						
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	X					X (d)
Missouri	X	X	X	X (a)	X	
Montana	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nebraska	X		X	X (a)	X	
Nevada	X		X			
New Hampshire	X		X	X		
New Jersey	X		X	X		
New Mexico	X		X	X (e)		
New York (SUNY)	X		X	X (a)		
North Carolina	X					X
North Dakota	X		X	X	X	
Ohio	X		X		X	
Oklahoma	X	X	X			
Oregon	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania*						
Rhode Island	X		X	X		X
South Carolina	X		X			
South Dakota	X		X		X	
Tennessee	X		X			

**Appendix H-1
Tuition Differentials by Category by State
Four-year Sector**

State	Resident/ Nonresident	Upper/Lower Division	Undergrad/ Graduate	Program	Credit/ Noncredit	Tuition Surcharge
Texas	X		X		X	X (f)
Utah	X		X	X	X	X
Vermont State Col.	X			X	X	
Vermont Univ.	X			X		
Virginia	X		X	X (a)		
Washington	X		X	X (a)		X
West Virginia	X		X	X		
Wisconsin	X		X	X (a)	X	
Wyoming	X		X	X (g)	X	

(a) Professional schools.

(b) Only law and medicine.

(c) MBA, pharmacy, Pharm.D., veterinary medicine, law, dentistry, and medicine.

(d) Above 20 hours per semester.

(e) Law, medicine, pharmacy.

(f) For graduate students exceeding 130 hours, the Board may charge the nonresident tuition rate.

(g) Law and pharmacy, and some off-campus degree programs.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix H-2
Tuition Differentials by Category by State
Two-year Sector

State	Resident/ Nonresident	Program	Credit/ Noncredit	Tuition Surcharge
Alabama	X			
Alaska	X	X		
Arizona	X		X	
Arkansas	X			
California	X		X	
Colorado	X		X	
Connecticut	X		X	
Delaware	X		X	
Florida	X	X	X	
Georgia	X		X	
Hawaii	X		X	
Idaho	X		X	X
Illinois	X	X	X	
Indiana	X	X		
Iowa	X	X (a)	X	
Kansas	X	X		
Kentucky	X			
Louisiana	X		X	
Maine	X			
Maryland	X		X	
Massachusetts	X		X	
Michigan*				
Minnesota	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	X		X	
Missouri	X		X	
Montana	X		X	
Nebraska	X		X	
Nevada	X			
New Hampshire	X	X		
New Jersey	X		X (b)	
New Mexico	X			
New York (SUNY)	X			
North Carolina	X		X	
North Dakota	X	X	X	
Ohio	X		X	
Oklahoma	X			
Oregon (b)	X			X
Pennsylvania*				
Rhode Island	X			X
South Carolina	X			
South Dakota				
Tennessee	X			

**Appendix H-2
Tuition Differentials by Category by State
Two-year Sector**

State	Resident/ Nonresident	Program	Credit/ Noncredit	Tuition Surcharge
Texas	X		X	
Utah	X	X	X	X
Vermont State Col.	X		X	
Virginia	X	X		
Washington	X			X
West Virginia	X			
Wisconsin	X		X	
Wyoming	X			

- (a) Selected adult education programs.
(b) Varies by college.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix I-1
Control and Retention of Tuition Revenue by State
Four-year Sector

A-Tuition revenues are retained at the state level under the control of a governing or coordinating board.

B-Tuition revenues are controlled and retained by an institution or campus.

C-Tuition revenues are deposited in separate state accounts from which all funds must be appropriated prior to expenditure for higher education purposes.

D-Tuition revenues are deposited in the state general funds, with their return to higher education only inferred.

E-Other.

State	A	B	C	D	E
Alabama		X			
Alaska		X (a)			
Arizona					X (b)
Arkansas		X			
California		X (c)	X (d)		
Colorado					X (e)
Connecticut					X (e)
Delaware		X			
Florida	X				
Georgia		X			
Hawaii			X		
Idaho			X		
Illinois		X			
Indiana		X			
Iowa		X			
Kansas					X (f)
Kentucky		X			
Louisiana		X			
Maine					
Maryland		X			
Massachusetts				X	
Michigan*					
Minnesota	X				
Mississippi		X			
Missouri		X			
Montana					X (g)
Nebraska		X (h)			
Nevada					X (i)
New Hampshire		X			
New Jersey		X			
New Mexico		X			
New York (SUNY)			X		
North Carolina					X (j)
North Dakota			X		
Ohio		X			

Appendix I-1 Control and Retention of Tuition Revenue by State Four-year Sector

A-Tuition revenues are retained at the state level under the control of a governing or coordinating board.

B-Tuition revenues are controlled and retained by an institution or campus.

C-Tuition revenues are deposited in separate state accounts from which all funds must be appropriated prior to expenditure for higher education purposes.

D-Tuition revenues are deposited in the state general funds, with their return to higher education only inferred.

E-Other.

State	A	B	C	D	E
Oklahoma		X			
Oregon	X				
Pennsylvania*					
Rhode Island	X				
South Carolina		X			
South Dakota	X				
Tennessee		X			
Texas			X		
Utah			X		
Vermont State Col.		X			
Vermont Univ.		X			
Virginia			X		
Washington		X			
West Virginia					X (k)
Wisconsin			X		
Wyoming		X			

- (a) Legislative approval is needed to receive/expend tuition revenue. Allocation of tuition is determined by the Board of Regents, but generally is retained and controlled by the institutions generating the revenue.
- (b) Some tuition revenue is retained locally for financial aid, debt service, and other programs; the rest is deposited with the state but not appropriated and used to fund the "state operating expenditure authority."
- (c) University of California System.
- (d) California State University System.
- (e) Tuition revenue is controlled and retained by individual governing boards (constituent units).
- (f) Statement C is true; the research institutions can change tuition revenue due to enrollment changes.
- (g) Tuition revenue is collected and deposited into each campus's unique state appropriated treasury account.
- (h) Governing boards also have authority to reallocate tuition revenue among campuses.
- (i) Tuition revenue is collected and deposited by institutions; campuses must have state authority to collect/ expend within budgets. If revenue exceeds an authorized amount, additional authority must be received.
- (j) Tuition revenue is deposited into the institutional general fund as direct offsets to appropriations.
- (k) Tuition revenue is controlled and retained by the campus for the most part. Tuition revenue needed for debt service payments and Central Office support is retained by the Central Office.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix I-2
Control and Retention of Tuition Revenue by State
Two-year Sector

A-Tuition revenues are retained at the state level under the control of a governing or coordinating board.

B-Tuition revenues are controlled and retained by an institution or campus.

C-Tuition revenues are deposited in separate state accounts from which all funds must be appropriated prior to expenditure for higher education purposes.

D-Tuition revenues are deposited in the state general funds, with their return to higher education only inferred.

E-Other.

State	A	B	C	D	E
Alabama		X			
Alaska		X (a)			
Arizona		X			
Arkansas		X			
California		X			
Colorado					X (b)
Connecticut					X (b)
Delaware		X			
Florida		X			
Georgia		X			
Hawaii			X		
Idaho		X			
Illinois		X			
Indiana		X			
Iowa		X			
Kansas		X			
Kentucky		X			
Louisiana		X			
Maine					
Maryland		X			
Massachusetts				X	
Michigan*					
Minnesota	X				
Mississippi		X			
Missouri		X			
Montana					X (c)
Nebraska		X			
Nevada					X (d)
New Hampshire		X			
New Jersey		X			
New Mexico		X			
New York (SUNY)		X (e)	X (f)		
North Carolina	X				
North Dakota			X		
Ohio		X			

Appendix I-2
Control and Retention of Tuition Revenue by State
Two-year Sector

A-Tuition revenues are retained at the state level under the control of a governing or coordinating board.

B-Tuition revenues are controlled and retained by an institution or campus.

C-Tuition revenues are deposited in separate state accounts from which all funds must be appropriated prior to expenditure for higher education purposes.

D-Tuition revenues are deposited in the state general funds, with their return to higher education only inferred.

E-Other.

State	A	B	C	D	E
Oklahoma		X			
Oregon		X			
Pennsylvania*					
Rhode Island	X				
South Carolina		X			
South Dakota					
Tennessee		X			
Texas	X				
Utah			X		
Vermont State Col.		X			
Virginia			X		
Washington		X			
West Virginia					X (g)
Wisconsin			X		
Wyoming		X			

(a) Prior approval is needed from the legislature to receive and expend tuition revenue. Allocation of tuition is determined by the Board of Regents, but generally tuition revenue is retained and controlled by the institutions generating the revenue.

(b) Tuition revenue is controlled and retained by individual governing boards (constituent units).

(c) Tuition revenue is collected and deposited into each campus's unique state appropriated treasury account.

(d) Tuition revenue is collected and deposited by an institution; the campus must receive state authority to collect and expend within its state-supported budget. If revenue exceeds the authorized amount, additional authority must be received.

(e) Two-year community colleges.

(f) Two-year technical colleges.

(g) Tuition revenue is controlled and retained by the campus for the most part. Tuition revenue needed for debt service payments and Central Office support is retained by the Central Office.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix J-1
Financial Assistance by Program and Authority by State
Four-year Sector

S = Program offered under state statute.

F = Program offered through formal policy, but not in statute.

I = Program offered at discretion of institution.

State	Need-based grants	Merit-based scholarships	Loan forgiveness	State work study	State-funded guarantee loans	Taylor/Lang
Alabama (a)	F					
Alaska		S			S	
Arizona	S	F	S			
Arkansas	S	S	S			
California	S	I	S	S		
Colorado	S	S		S		
Connecticut	S (b)	I		S (c)		
Delaware	S&I	F	S	I		
Florida	S	S	S	S		I
Georgia (d)	S	S	S		S	
Hawaii	F	F			S	
Idaho	S	S	S	S		
Illinois (e)	S	S	S	S		
Indiana	S&I	S&I	S	S		S
Iowa	S,F,&I	S,F,&I	S	S	S	
Kansas	S	S	S	S		
Kentucky	S	I	S	S	S	
Louisiana	S	S	S	F	S	S
Maine						
Maryland	S&I	S&I		I		
Massachusetts	S	F		I		
Michigan*						
Minnesota	S	S&I	S	S		
Mississippi	S	S	S	I		
Missouri	S	S				
Montana	F			F		
Nebraska	S&I	S&I	S	F		
Nevada	S	F		F		
New Hampshire	S&I	I		I	I	
New Jersey	S	S	S		S	
New Mexico	F	S	S	S	S	
New York (SUNY)	S	S	S (f)			
North Carolina	F	F	F	F		
North Dakota	S	S&I				
Ohio	S	S				I
Oklahoma	S	S				S
Oregon	S	F		F	F	I
Pennsylvania*						

Appendix J-1
Financial Assistance by Program and Authority by State
Four-year Sector

S = Program offered under state statute.

F = Program offered through formal policy, but not in statute.

I = Program offered at discretion of institution.

State	Need-based grants	Merit-based scholarships	Loan forgiveness	State work study	State-funded guarantee loans	Taylor/Lang
Rhode Island	F	I				
South Carolina	S	S&I	S&I	I		
South Dakota	S	S				
Tennessee	S	S	S			
Texas	S	I	S	S	S	
Utah	I	F				
Vermont State Col.	S	I	F	F	F	
Vermont Univ.						
Virginia	S	S&I	S			S
Washington	S	S	S	S		
West Virginia	S	I	S			
Wisconsin	S	S	S			
Wyoming		F&I	S			

- (a) Another program in statute supports classroom teachers to learn technical skills.
- (b) The Scholastic Achievement Grant Program has a merit screen.
- (c) Statute allows use of state grant funds for work study.
- (d) Tuition-equalization grants for private college attendance is also in statute.
- (e) College Savings Bond Program and Illinois College Accounts Network are also in statute.
- (f) For physicians practicing in certain areas of the state.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix J-2
Financial Assistance by Program and Authority by State
Two-year Sector

S = Program offered under state statute.

F = Program offered through formal policy, but not in statute.

I = Program offered at discretion of institution.

State	Need-based grants	Merit-based scholarships	Loan forgiveness	State work study	State-funded guarantee loans	Taylor/Lang
Alabama	F				S	
Alaska		S				
Arizona						
Arkansas	S	S	S			
California	S	I		S		
Colorado	S	S		S		
Connecticut	S			S (a)		
Delaware	S&I	I	S			
Florida	S	S	S	S		I
Georgia (b)	S	S	S		S	
Hawaii	F	F			S	
Idaho	S	I	S	S		
Illinois (c)	S&I	S&I	S	S		
Indiana	S	S	S	S		S
Iowa	S	S	S	S	S	
Kansas	I	I				
Kentucky	S	I	S	S	S	
Louisiana	S	S	S	F	S	S
Maine						
Maryland	S&I	S&I		I		
Massachusetts	S	F		I		
Michigan*						
Minnesota	S	S&I	S	S		
Mississippi	S	S				
Missouri	S	S				
Montana	F			F		
Nebraska	S&I			F		
Nevada	S	F		F		
New Hampshire	S&I	I		I	I	
New Jersey	S	S			S	
New Mexico	F	S	S	S	S	
New York (SUNY)	S	S	S			
North Carolina	I	F&I	I	I		
North Dakota	S	S&I				
Ohio	S	S				I
Oklahoma	S	S				S
Oregon (d)						
Pennsylvania*						

Appendix J-2
Financial Assistance by Program and Authority by State
Two-year Sector

S = Program offered under state statute.

F = Program offered through formal policy, but not in statute.

I = Program offered at discretion of institution.

State	Need-based grants	Merit-based scholarships	Loan forgiveness	State work study	State-funded guarantee loans	Taylor/Lang
Rhode Island	F					
South Carolina	S					
South Dakota						
Tennessee	S	S	S			
Texas	S	I	S	S	S	
Utah	I	F				
Vermont State Col.	S	I	F	F	F	
Virginia	S	S	S			S
Washington	S	S	S	S		
West Virginia	S	I	S			
Wisconsin	S	S	S			
Wyoming	I	I	I	I	F	

(a) Statute allows use of state grant funds for work study.

(b) Tuition-equalization grant for private college attendance is also in statute.

(c) College Savings Bond Program and Illinois College Accounts Network are also in statute.

(d) Varies by college.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix K-1
Tuition Waivers by Type and Authority by State
Four-year Sector

S = Waiver offered under state statute.

F = Waiver offered through formal policy, but not in state statute.

I = Waiver offered at discretion of institution.

State	Graduate Assistants	Student Athletes	Faculty/Staff	Faculty/Staff Dependents	State Employees	State Empl. Dependents
Alabama	I	I	I	I		
Alaska	I	I	F	F		
Arizona	F	F	F	F		
Arkansas	I	I	I	I		
California	F&S (a)	I	S	F		
Colorado			F	I		
Connecticut	S	I	I	I		
Delaware	I	I	I	I		
Florida	I	I	S		S	
Georgia	F		F			
Hawaii (b)	F	F	F	F		
Idaho	F	F	F			
Illinois (c)	S	S	S	S	S	S
Indiana	I	I	I	I	I	I
Iowa (d)						
Kansas	S		S	S		
Kentucky	I	I	I	I	F	
Louisiana	F	S	F	F		
Maine	F	F	F	F		
Maryland	I	I	S&I	I	I	I
Massachusetts	F	F	S	S	S	
Michigan*						
Minnesota	I	I	I	I		
Mississippi	I	F	F	F	F	F
Missouri	I	I	I	I	I	
Montana (e)	F	F	F			
Nebraska	I	I	I	I		
Nevada	F&I	S&F	F	F		
New Hampshire	F	F	F	F		
New Jersey	I	I	I	I	I	
New Mexico	S	S	I	I	I	I
New York (SUNY)	F	I	F			
North Carolina	S	S	S			
North Dakota (f)	F		F			
Ohio	I	I	I	I		
Oklahoma	F	I	I	I		
Oregon	F		F			
Pennsylvania*						

Appendix K-1
Tuition Waivers by Type and Authority by State
Four-year Sector

S = Waiver offered under state statute.

F = Waiver offered through formal policy, but not in state statute.

I = Waiver offered at discretion of institution.

State	Graduate Assistants	Student Athletes	Faculty/ Staff	Faculty/Staff Dependents	State Employees	State Empl. Dependents
Rhode Island (g)	F	F	F	F	F	F
South Carolina	I	S	S		S	
South Dakota	F				S	
Tennessee			S	S	S	S
Texas	S		S	S		
Utah	I	I	I	I		
Vermont State Col.			I	I		
Vermont Univ.			I	I		
Virginia	S	S	I	I		
Washington	S	S (h)	S			
West Virginia	F	F	I	I		
Wisconsin	S	S				
Wyoming	I	I	I	I	I	

- (a) Authorized in statute for California State University and by formal policy for the University of California.
- (b) There are also formal policies for the East-West Center grantees, Native Hawaiians, students from certain Pacific/Asian jurisdictions, and institutional agreements.
- (c) Waivers in statute for General Assembly, ROTC, Gender Equity, Intercollegiate athletics, MIA/POW descendants.
- (d) Full or partial scholarships, rather than waivers, are offered in a number of categories.
- (e) Formal waiver policies for American Indians, high school honor students, National Merit Scholars.
- (f) Formal policy waiver for the student member of the Board of Higher Education.
- (g) Tuition waivers in statute for unemployed and citizens over 60 who meet need-based eligibility requirements.
- (h) To achieve gender equity.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix K-1 (continued)
Tuition Waivers by Type and Authority by State
Four-year Sector

S = Waiver offered under state statute.

F = Waiver offered through formal policy, but not in state statute.

I = Waiver offered at discretion of institution.

State	Deceased Fire & Police Dep.	Public Service Participants	Military	Senior Citizens	Need-based	Merit-based
Alabama	S		S&I			I
Alaska			S	F	I	I
Arizona	F				F&I	F&I
Arkansas	S		S	S		
California	S			S		
Colorado				I		
Connecticut			S	S	I	I
Delaware	S		I	I	I	I
Florida	S		S	S		I
Georgia			F	F		
Hawaii			S		F	F
Idaho				F		
Illinois	S	S	S	S	S	S
Indiana	S	I	S	I	I	I
Iowa						
Kansas	S		S	F		
Kentucky	S		S	S	I	I
Louisiana	S		S	S	S&F	S&F
Maine	S		S	F	F	F
Maryland	I	I	S&I	S	I	I
Massachusetts	S		F	F	S	F
Michigan*						
Minnesota	S	I		I	I	I
Mississippi	S					S
Missouri	S		S	I	I	I
Montana	F		F	F	I	I
Nebraska		I	S	I	I	I
Nevada			S&F	F&I	I	I
New Hampshire						
New Jersey	S	I	S	S	I	I
New Mexico	S		S	S		
New York (SUNY)	F		S			
North Carolina			S	S		
North Dakota	S		S			
Ohio	S			S		
Oklahoma	S		F	F		F
Oregon				F	F	
Pennsylvania*						

Appendix K-1 (continued)
Tuition Waivers by Type and Authority by State
Four-year Sector

S = Waiver offered under state statute.

F = Waiver offered through formal policy, but not in state statute.

I = Waiver offered at discretion of institution.

State	Deceased Fire & Police Dep.	Public Service Participants	Military	Senior Citizens	Need-based	Merit-based
Rhode Island	S		S	S	F	I
South Carolina	S		I	S	S	S
South Dakota	S		S	F		
Tennessee	S		S	S		
Texas	S		S	I		I
Utah				I	I	I
Vermont State Col.				I	I	I
Vermont Univ.				I		
Virginia	S		I	S	S	S
Washington	S&I		S&I	S&I	S&I	
West Virginia	S		S		F	F
Wisconsin	S				S	S
Wyoming			I	I		I

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix K-2
Tuition Waivers by Type and Authority by State
Two-year Sector

S = Waiver offered under state statute.

F = Waiver offered through formal policy, but not in state statute.

I = Waiver offered at discretion of institution.

Staff	Student Athletes	Faculty/Staff	Faculty/Staff Dependents	State Employees	State Empl. Dependents
Alabama	F				
Alaska	I	F	F		
Arizona		F	F		
Arkansas	I	I	I		
California		F	F		
Colorado		F	I	F	
Connecticut		I	I		
Delaware	I	I	I		
Florida (a)	I	I	I	I	I
Georgia		F			
Hawaii (b)		F	F		
Idaho	I	I	I		
Illinois (c)	I	I	S	I	I
Indiana	I	I	I	I	I
Iowa					
Kansas	I	I	I	I	I
Kentucky		I	I	F	
Louisiana	S	F	F		
Maine					
Maryland	I	S&I	I	I	I
Massachusetts	F	S	S	S	
Michigan*					
Minnesota	I	I	I		
Mississippi					
Missouri	I	I	I	I	
Montana (d)		F			
Nebraska	I	I	I		
Nevada	S&I	F	F		
New Hampshire		F	F		
New Jersey	I	I	I	I	
New Mexico		I	I	I	I
New York (SUNY)	I	F			
North Carolina		F			
North Dakota (e)		F			
Ohio	I	I	I		
Oklahoma	I	I	I		
Oregon (f)					
Pennsylvania*					
Rhode Island (g)	F	F	F	F	F

Appendix K-2
Tuition Waivers by Type and Authority by State
Two-year Sector

S = Waiver offered under state statute.

F = Waiver offered through formal policy, but not in state statute.

I = Waiver offered at discretion of institution.

Staff	Student Athletes	Faculty/Staff	Faculty/Staff Dependents	State Employees	State Empl. Dependents
South Carolina	S	S		S	
South Dakota					
Tennessee			S	S	S
Texas		S	S		
Utah	I	I	I		
Vermont State Col.		I	I		
Virginia		I	I		
Washington		S	S&I	S&I	
West Virginia		I	I		
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					

- (a) Other waivers in statute are dual enrollment, foster care, apprenticeship, Project Independence, Homeless.
- (b) There are also formal policies for the East-West Center grantees, Native Hawaiians, students from certain Pacific/Asian jurisdictions, and institutional agreements.
- (c) Waivers in statute for ROTC and MIA/POW descendants.
- (d) Formal waivers for American Indians, high school honor students, National Merit Scholars.
- (e) Formal policy waiver for the student member of the Board of Higher Education.
- (f) Varies by college.
- (g) Tuition waiver in statute for unemployed and citizens over 60 who meet need-based eligibility requirements.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix K-2 (continued)
Tuition Waivers by Type and Authority by State
Two-year Sector

S = Waiver offered under state statute.

F = Waiver offered through formal policy, but not in state statute.

I = Waiver offered at discretion of institution.

State	Deceased Fire & Police Dep.	Public Service Participants	Military	Senior Citizens	Need-based	Merit-based
Alabama	S		I	I		
Alaska			S	F	I	I
Arizona	S					
Arkansas	S		S	S		
California	S				S	
Colorado				I		
Connecticut			S	S	I	I
Delaware	S		I	S	I	I
Florida	S	I	S	I	I	I
Georgia			F	F		
Hawaii			S		F	F
Idaho				I	I	I
Illinois	S	I	S	S	I	I
Indiana	S	I	S	I	I	I
Iowa						
Kansas	S		I	I	I	I
Kentucky	S		S	S	I	I
Louisiana	S		S	S	S&F	S&F
Maine						
Maryland	I	I	S&I	S	I	I
Massachusetts	S		F	F	S	F
Michigan*						
Minnesota	S	I		I	I	I
Mississippi						
Missouri	S		S	I	I	I
Montana	F		F	F		
Nebraska			S	I	I	I
Nevada			S&F	F&I	I	I
New Hampshire						
New Jersey	S	I	S	S	I	I
New Mexico	S		S	S		
New York (SUNY)	F		S			
North Carolina			S	S		
North Dakota	S		S			
Ohio	S			S		
Oklahoma	S		F	F		F
Oregon						
Pennsylvania*						

Appendix K-2 (continued)
Tuition Waivers by Type and Authority by State
Two-year Sector

S = Waiver offered under state statute.

F = Waiver offered through formal policy, but not in state statute.

I = Waiver offered at discretion of institution.

State	Deceased Fire & Police Dep.	Public Service Participants	Military	Senior Citizens	Need-based	Merit-based
Rhode Island	S		S	S	F	
South Carolina	S		I	S	S	S
South Dakota						
Tennessee	S		S	S		
Texas	S		S	I		I
Utah				I	I	I
Vermont State Col.				I	I	I
Virginia	S		I	S	S	S
Washington	S&I		S&I	S&I	S&I	
West Virginia	S		S		F	F
Wisconsin	S				S	S
Wyoming			S	I	I	I

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix L-1
Roles and Authority to Set Fees by State
Four-year Sector

M = Authority to set mandatory fees.
D = Authority to set designated fees.

State	Legislature		Governing/Coord Agency		System Governing Board		Institutional/ Local Board	
	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D
Alabama					X	X	X	X
Alaska					X	X		
Arizona					X	X		
Arkansas					X	X	X	X
California	X (a)				X (b)	X (c)		
Colorado					X	X	X	X
Connecticut					X	X		
Delaware							X	X
Florida	X				X	X		
Georgia					X	X		
Hawaii					X	X		X
Idaho					X		X	X
Illinois							X	X
Indiana							X	X
Iowa					X	X		
Kansas					X	X		
Kentucky							X	X
Louisiana					X	X		
Maine								
Maryland					X	X	X	X
Massachusetts							X	X
Michigan*								
Minnesota					X	X	X	X
Mississippi					X	X		
Missouri					X	X	X	X
Montana			X	X				
Nebraska					X	X	X	X
Nevada					X	X		
New Hampshire					X	X		
New Jersey							X	X
New Mexico							X	X
New York (SUNY)					X	X	X	X
North Carolina					X			X
North Dakota					X	X		
Ohio							X	X
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X				X
Oregon	X				X	X		X
Pennsylvania*								

Appendix L-1
Roles and Authority to Set Fees by State
Four-year Sector

M = Authority to set mandatory fees.

D = Authority to set designated fees.

State	Legislature		Governing/Coord Agency		System Governing Board		Institutional/ Local Board	
	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D
Rhode Island					X	X		
South Carolina							X	X
South Dakota					X	X		
Tennessee					X	X		
Texas	X	X			X	X		
Utah			X			X		
Vermont State Col.					X	X		
Vermont Univ.							X	X
Virginia							X	X
Washington							X	X
West Virginia					X	X		
Wisconsin					X	X	X	X
Wyoming							X	X

(a) California State University.

(b) University of California.

(c) California State University and University of California.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix L-2
Roles and Authority to Set Fees by State
Two-year Sector

M = Authority to set mandatory fees.
D = Authority to set designated fees.

State	Legislature		Governing/ Coord Agency		System Governing Board		Institutional/ Local Board	
	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D
Alabama					X	X	X	X
Alaska					X	X		
Arizona			X	X				
Arkansas					X	X	X	X
California	X	X						
Colorado					X	X	X	X
Connecticut					X	X		
Delaware							X	X
Florida	X		X	X			X	X
Georgia					X	X		
Hawaii					X	X		X
Idaho							X	X
Illinois							X	X
Indiana							X	X
Iowa							X	X
Kansas								X
Kentucky							X	X
Louisiana					X	X		
Maine								
Maryland					X	X	X	X
Massachusetts							X	X
Michigan*								
Minnesota					X	X	X	X
Mississippi							X	X
Missouri							X	X
Montana			X	X				
Nebraska							X	X
Nevada					X	X		
New Hampshire					X	X		
New Jersey							X	X
New Mexico							X	X
New York (SUNY)					X	X	X	X
North Carolina	X				X			X
North Dakota					X	X		
Ohio							X	X
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X				X
Oregon							X	X
Pennsylvania*								

Appendix L-2
Roles and Authority to Set Fees by State
Two-year Sector

M = Authority to set mandatory fees.
D = Authority to set designated fees.

State	Legislature		Governing/ Coord Agency		System Governing Board		Institutional/ Local Board	
	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D
Rhode Island					X	X		
South Carolina					X	X		
South Dakota								
Tennessee					X	X		
Texas	X	X			X	X	X	X
Utah			X			X		
Vermont State Col.					X	X		
Virginia							X	X
Washington							X	X
West Virginia					X	X		
Wisconsin					X	X	X	X
Wyoming							X	X

*Did not respond to survey.

**Appendix M-1
Technology Fees by State
Four-year Sector**

State	State-level Policy	Institution Authority	On-campus Fee	Distance Learning Fee
Alabama		X	unknown	unknown
Alaska				
Arizona		X	varies	varies
Arkansas		X	\$2-\$4.10/credit hour \$10-\$49.20/term	
California				
Colorado		X	\$20-\$100/term	
Connecticut		X	\$120/term	
Delaware				
Florida				
Georgia	X	X	\$10/term	
Hawaii				
Idaho		X	\$1.50-\$2.50/credit hour \$13-\$28/term	
Illinois		X		\$20-35/term
Indiana		X	\$0-\$100/term	
Iowa	X	X	\$92-\$320/academic year	
Kansas				
Kentucky		X	\$10-\$40/term	
Louisiana				
Maryland		X	unknown	unknown
Massachusetts		X		
Michigan*				
Minnesota		X	\$0-\$900/year (a) \$.50-\$2.60/qrt. credit (b)	
Mississippi		X	\$20/term	
Missouri		X		
Montana		X	varies	
Nebraska		X		
Nevada		X (c)		(c)
New Hampshire		X	\$82-136/term	
New Jersey		X		
New Mexico		X		varies
New York (SUNY)		X	\$0-\$4/credit hour \$0-\$50/term	
North Carolina	X	X	\$14-\$107/term	
North Dakota	X	X	\$2.08-\$39.58/credit hour \$50-\$475/term (d)	
Ohio		X		
Oklahoma	X	X	\$1-\$8/credit hour	
Oregon	X	X	\$24-\$50/term	
Pennsylvania*				

**Appendix M-1
Technology Fees by State
Four-year Sector**

State	State-level Policy	Institution Authority	On-campus Fee	Distance Learning Fee
Rhode Island		X	\$3/credit hour \$30/term	
South Carolina		X		
South Dakota		X	(e)	\$69/credit hour
Tennessee		X	\$0-\$30/credit hour	
Texas		X (f)		
Utah			\$5.49-\$159.90/term	
Vermont State Col.		X	\$50/term	
Vermont Univ.				
Virginia		X	\$6/credit hour \$50-\$148/academic year	
Washington	X	X	\$120/academic year	
West Virginia		X	varies from \$5/credit hour to \$20/semester	
Wisconsin	X	X	\$21-\$33/semester	
Wyoming		X	\$2/term	

- (a) University of Minnesota institutions; the \$900 is mandatory at the University of Minnesota-Crookston.
 (b) Minnesota State Universities.
 (c) Campuses may charge fees up to \$50 without Board approval for any purpose including technology or distance learning if the campus deems fee necessary to deliver instruction.
 (d) Valley City State University students pay \$475/term for a laptop computer and other computer services.
 (e) Technology fees are a component of the university support fee for 5 of the 6 universities in the system; SD School of Mines assesses a technology fee of \$6/credit hour.
 (f) Technology fees are charged as incidental fees.

*Did not respond to survey.

**Appendix M-2
Technology Fees by State
Two-year Sector**

State	State-level Policy	Institution Authority	On-campus Fee	Distance Learning Fee
Alabama		X	unknown	unknown
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas		X	\$2/credit hour \$10-\$24/term	
California				
Colorado		X	\$72-\$135/term (a)	\$5-\$35/three-hour course
Connecticut		X	approx. \$4/credit hour	
Delaware				
Florida				
Georgia	X	X	\$10/term	
Hawaii				
Idaho		X	\$2/credit hour \$20/term	
Illinois		X		
Indiana		X		
Iowa			\$0.75-\$3.00/credit hour	
Kansas		X	Up to \$12/credit hour	
Kentucky		X	\$40/term	
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland		X	unknown	unknown
Massachusetts		X		
Michigan*				
Minnesota		X	\$0-\$3/quarter credit (b)	
Mississippi				
Missouri		X		
Montana		X		
Nebraska		X		
Nevada		X (c)		(c)
New Hampshire		X	\$82-\$136/term	
New Jersey		X		
New Mexico		X		varies
New York (SUNY)		X	(d)	
North Carolina				
North Dakota	X	X	\$2-\$4.17/credit hour \$24-\$50/term	
Ohio		X		
Oklahoma	X	X	\$1-\$5/credit hour	
Oregon		X	varies	
Pennsylvania*				
Rhode Island		X	\$3/credit hour \$30/term	

**Appendix M-2
Technology Fees by State
Two-year Sector**

State	State-level Policy	Institution Authority	On-campus Fee	Distance Learning Fee
South Carolina		X		
South Dakota				
Tennessee		X	\$0-\$30/term	
Texas		X (e)		
Utah			\$9-\$18.90/term	
Vermont State Col.		X	\$1/credit hour	
Virginia		X	\$1/credit hour \$30/academic year	
Washington				
West Virginia		X	varies from \$5/credit hour to \$20/semester	
Wisconsin	X	X	\$18/semester	
Wyoming		X	\$7/credit hour \$100/term	

- (a) Local district colleges.
- (b) Minnesota Technical Colleges.
- (c) Campuses may charge fees up to \$50 without Board approval for any purpose including technology or distance learning if the campus deems fee necessary to deliver instruction.
- (d) Some institutions have a mandatory computer fee; others charge on a per course basis where applicable.
- (e) Technology fees are charged as incidental fees.

*Did not respond to survey.

Appendix N
States with College Savings Plans

State	Status
Alabama	Wallace-Folsom Prepaid College Tuition Trust Fund Act established Prepaid Affordable Tuition program in 1989; in operation since 1990.
Alaska	Advance College Tuition program established in April 1991; in operation since fall 1991.
Arkansas	Arkansas College Savings Bond Program implemented in 1991.
California	A savings bond program approved in 1991.
Colorado	Colorado Student Obligation Bond Authority approved by legislature during 1996 session; will be implemented in July 1997.
Delaware	Family Account for College Tomorrow (FACT), a savings fund program, will be implemented in 1997-98.
Florida	Florida Prepaid Postsecondary Education Expense Program enacted in June 1987; in operation since fall 1988.
Illinois	Illinois College Savings Bond Program implemented in 1988.
Indiana	Legislation passed in 1995 for the Save Indiana Program; implemented in 1996.
Kentucky	The legislature established the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust in 1988.
Louisiana	Student Tuition Assistance and Revenue Trust Program ("START" Saving Program) enacted in 1995 and will be implemented in 1997.
Massachusetts	Tuition savings plan authorized by the legislature in 1988 and includes both public and private institutions.
Michigan	Michigan Education Trust Program enacted in 1986; contracts first sold in 1988-90 and then suspended until 1995, pending IRS ruling.
Mississippi	Mississippi Prepaid Affordable College Tuition Plan approved during 1996 legislative session; will be implemented through the State Treasurer's office.
Nevada	Zero coupon bonds for Nevadans implemented in 1993.
New Hampshire	New Hampshire College Savers implemented in 1990.
Ohio	Ohio Tuition Trust Authority created in 1989; sale of tuition credits implemented at end of year.
Oklahoma	Approved by legislature in 1988, but never implemented pending IRS tax ruling; legislature may revisit during 1997 session.
Rhode Island	Beginning in 1997, a tuition savings plan will be offered; an earlier prepayment tuition plan discontinued two years ago.
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Tuition Account Program approved in 1992 and in operation since fall 1993.
Tennessee	Legislature approved prepayment tuition plan in 1996; Baccalaureate Education System Trust (BEST) will begin selling tuition credits in March 1997.
Texas	Texas Tomorrow Fund, a prepaid tuition plan, created in 1994.
Utah	Utah Education Savings Plan Trust authorized by the 1996 legislature; operational since November 1996.
Virginia	Legislation passed in January 1994 to establish the Virginia Higher Education Tuition Trust Fund; contracts first sold in fall 1996.
Washington	Washington advanced tuition savings plan approved by legislature in 1996; will be implemented in 1997.
Wisconsin	EDVEST authorized by the legislature during 1996; tuition credits will be sold in spring 1997.

Appendix N

States with College Savings Plans

State	Status
Wyoming	Advanced Payment of Higher Education Costs program established in 1987 with contracts first sold in summer 1987; program suspended in 1995 due to lack of participation.

Sources: *Special Report on State College Savings Plans*, College Savings Plan Network, 1996; SHEEO 1996-97 Tuition, Fees, and Financial Assistance Survey.

Note: There are basically three types of state college savings plans:

Prepaid Tuition Plans. Commonly referred to as prepaid or guaranteed tuition plans, these programs provide a "pay now, learn later" approach to college financing by allowing parents and grandparents to pay in advance for educational benefits that a designated beneficiary will use in the future. The programs charge roughly current prices for either full tuition coverage or units of future tuition costs through a one-time lump sum or monthly payments and guarantee tuition at any participating college or university. Some plans also include dormitory fees. The revenues from purchasers' payments are pooled, creating a state trust that makes long-range investments so that the earnings meet or exceed the inflationary rise of college tuition.

Savings Plan Trusts. These plans allow participants to save money in a special college savings account on behalf of a designated beneficiary. The programs guarantee a minimum rate of return, and the interest earned is exempt from state, but not federal income taxes. When withdrawn, the funds can be used at any college in the country.

State College Savings Bonds. These programs sell general obligation, zero coupon, and municipal bonds for children's college education. These bonds, similar to U.S. Savings Bonds, are sold at a discount from their face value and pay no interest until maturity. Because the bonds are state debt instruments, the interest earned is exempt from state and federal taxes. Although the bonds are marketed as a way to save for college, there is no requirement that the funds be spent on college expenses and purchasers do not have to name a designated beneficiary.

Appendix O
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